

prominent example. When Yorkshire becomes a Home County, what will happen further south?

I am grateful to Mr Bernard Skinner for determining the somewhat worn specimen.— Dr S.L. SUTTON, Dept. of Pure and Applied Biology, Leeds University, Leeds LS2 9 JT.

**The Small Wainscot, *Photedes pygmina* Haworth (Lep.: Noctuidae) — In what stage does it overwinter?**

According to the account of the life history of *Photedes pygmina* in *The moths and butterflies of Great Britain and Ireland* 10, it overwinters as a larva. The reference given is Forster, W. and Wohlfahrt, T.A. 1963-1971 *Die Schmetterlinge Mitteleuropas*, 4: 329pp; 32 pls. Stuttgart.

On 23rd September 1982 a female *P. pygmina* which I had taken at Colyton, Devon, laid nine white ova. They did not hatch in the autumn and so I kept checking them from time to time through the winter. The first ovum hatched sometime between 30th January and 12th February 1983 and the larva was still alive when I found it on the latter date. On 22nd February two more hatched, followed by a fourth within the next few days. Two of the larvae buried into a *Carex* leaf which I had provided but they died a few days later.

It would seem to me that in this country *P. pygmina* overwinters as an ovum. I wonder whether anyone else has made the same or a different observation.— Dr. B.P. HENWOOD, 4 The Paddocks, Abbotskerswell, Newton Abbot, Devon.

*Nordeuropas Prydvinger* by Eivind Palm, Danmarks Dyreliv Bind 4. — 248 pp., 8 col. plates. Fauna Boger, 1989. DKr.420 (c. £37).

This is the latest book in a series about the Danish fauna which covers the Oecophoridae (Lepidoptera). It also boasts being the sixth book written by Eivind Palm in recent years. Most of the text is in Danish.

It begins with some introductory chapters covering the morphology, biology, distribution, species of economic importance, classification etc.

There is then a key to the subfamilies. Each subfamily's treatment begins with a key to genera, these are well-illustrated with line drawings of head and antenna. There is no key to species, but in the large genera *Agonopterix* and *Depressaria* there is a key to species groups. Within each genus or species group there are illustrations of genitalia or adult and other features.

Each species is accompanied by a distribution map covering Scandinavia, sometimes with a more detailed map of Denmark. At the end of each species' description is a very brief summary in English, which describes the distribution, habitat and habits.

Towards the end of the book are eight colour plates depicting all the species twice natural size. These plates have been produced from photographs taken by David Wilson. All known British species are shown, including those which are not found in Scandinavia.